

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1916 September 8, 1905

In a letter received the 12th instant from St. Croix I learn that the Danish West Indies on July 26 placed a five days' quarantine against all arrivals from Belize, British Honduras, and from Livingston, Guatemala, on account of the presence of yellow fever in these ports.

The general health of Barbados continues good; no quarantinable

diseases have been reported.

During the week ended August 19, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 267 crew, 77 cabin and 93 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 4 steamships, 169 crew, 8 cabin and 93 steerage passengers. There were 2 crew, 27

cabin and 26 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On August 15 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship Tagus, bound to Colon via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 135 crew, 24 laborers and passengers. There were 43 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 302 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended August 19 I examined 421 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and

rejected 82.

On August 16 I fumigated, to kill mosquitoes, all the compartments, including the holds, of the British steamship Thespis, from Santos, via Rio de Janeiro, bound to New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, 45 crew, and 8 cabin passengers, natives or long residents of South America.

On the arrival of the British steamship Amazonense from Para this morning, bound to Galveston, Tex., the American bill of health from Manaos, Brazil, showed 8 cases and 7 deaths of yellow fever and 1 case and 1 death of smallpox during the fortnight ended August 12.

The general health of Barbados continues good; no quarantinable

diseases have been reported.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, August 19, as follows: Week ended August 19, 1905. Bills of health issued, 7; vessels fumigated, none. The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES-UNTABULATED.

CUBA—Habana.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 543, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 15, measles 16, scarlet fever 2, and 101 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1905. Total number of deaths, 556, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 11, measles 16, scarlet fever 1, and 85 from tuberculosis.

Month of July, 1905. Total number of deaths, 912, including enteric fever 16, measles 12, scarlet fever 1, and 98 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Weimar.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 30,829. Total number of deaths, 54, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.